THE No. 2

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic,

FRIDAY, *May* 3, 1745.

RNHEIM *(a City of the Low Countries), January* 1, O. S.

THIS Day a great Clap of Thunder was heard here; and ſoon after, there appeared a Sort of Phœnomenon in the Sky, towards the South-Eaſt, which deſcended in the Shape of a Pillar of Fire, throwing out Rays of Light, which as they came nearer to the Earth, broke, and diſperſed like re-works. And,

We learn from Bockholt, that the ſame Thunder was heard ere; and that the Lightning had fallen upon their Church, d ſet it on Fire, the Flames of which were viſible a great any Leagues off.

Hague, January 8, N. S. Marſhal Maillebois is ſaid to have mmitted Hoſtilities againſt the Elector of Cologn, by ſeizing d carrying away a Bridge belonging to his Electoral Highſs, near Neuwied.

January 9, O. S. We hear, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty eing deſirous to notify the Marriage of the Dauphin with the nfanta of Spain to the King of Great-Britain, has deſired the mbaſſador of the Republic in France, to charge himſelf with a Letter of Notification to his Britannic Majeſty.

Paris, Jan. 7, O. S. M. Buſſy, who was charged with the Affairs of this Court at that of London, is ſet out on his Return thither, to ſollicit the King of Great-Britain to releaſe the Marſhal Belliſle and his Brother.

Magdeburg upon the Lower Elbe, Jan. 3, O. S. The Alarms in the Country of Brandenburg, inſtead of ceaſing ſtill increaſe, to the Terror of the Inhabitants, from the continual Courſes of the Auſtrian Huſſars, who inceſſantly harraſs them, and oblige them to tranſport their moſt valuable Effects to the ſtrongeſt Places in this State to ſecure them; in ſpite of whatever Pains the Prince of Deſſau takes to prevent them.

The Care the ſame Prince takes to ſtop the Deſertion of the Pruſſians, is to very little Purpoſe: Such a freſh Panic has got amongſt the Troops, that whatever Means are uſed, it is impoſſible to ſtop their Courſe. He has nevertheleſs given his Pruſſian Majeſty to underſtand, that he has Hopes of ſecuring Sileſia, and to hinder the Auſtrians from penetrating any further; but he may poſſibly find himſelf miſtaken.

Paris, January 14, O. S. According to the Cartel made at Francfort, the Ranſom of a Field-Marſhal is 32000 German Florins; and proportionable for a Lieutenant-General: Which Sums are depoſited in Marſhal Belliſle and his Brother.

Friburg, Jan 11, O. S. Since we have begun to demoliſh the Works of this Place, 170 Soldiers, Miners, and Peaſants, have been blown up, burnt, and buried in the Ruins. The whole Street of the Jeſuits has been deſtroyed, by the accidental Blowing up of a Magazine of Gunpowder, and 6 or 7 Soldiers kill'd.

Munich, Jan. 14, O. S. Upon opening the Body of the late Emperor, ſo general a Decay was diſcovered, that it is aſtoniſhing his Imperial Majeſty ſhould have liv'd ſo long. A Stone was found in one of the Cavities of the Heart; a large fleſhy Excreſcence near the Heart; his Lungs almoſt entirely conſumed; the Liver abſolutely deſtroyed; and the Kidneys ſuppurated. He was buried the 14th, N. S.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Decem. 25. " Nothing but Changes here! The exiled Dukes (Chatillon excepted) are recalled, and the Duchy of Chateaurpux is given to the Prince of Conti, who is ſhortly to eſpouſe a certain Princeſs, and by that Means many Differences are to be accommodated.——M. de Rochambault, who commanded the Breſt Squadron, is broke, for ſuffering the Britiſh Fleet to diſengage their grand Convoy without fighting; for neglecting the Advice of his Officers; and for ſhewing himſelf a bad Subject, by not making Rejoicings at the King's Recovery: To which the Wits of this Place have added another odd Charge; *viz.* for ſuffering himſelf to be wet to the Skin by a great Shower of Engliſh Guineas, and not ſaying a Word to his Officers, that they might have been refreſhed as well as himſelf.——As we had ſuch ill Luck by Water the laſt Year, our Hero the Count de Saxe is to try his Fortune upon the Ice this Year, and to undertake the Siege of Oſtend as ſoon as the Weather will permit. "

Ratiſbon, Jan. 14, N. S. " The Auſtrians gain Ground daily in Bavaria, as well as in the Upper Palatinate; having ſurprized Waſſerburg, and taken ſeveral other garriſon'd Places.

Vienna, Jan. 9, O. S. Two Expreſſes have lately arrived from Berlin with Diſpatches, which this Court ſent to London without ſo much as opening them. It is generally believed that they contain ſome Propoſals of Peace on the Part of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Hague, Jan. 26. Several Deputies of Princes and States of the Empire already ſay without Reſerve, at Munich, that the Buſineſs at preſent is to arm, and drive the French out of the Empire; and that the German Powers ought to begin by ſo doing, in order to proceed freely in electing an Emperor.

Schmidmulen (in the Upper Palatinate), Dec. 29, O. S. Amberg was inveſted Yeſterday. The Imperialiſts attempted to throw a Reinforcement into the Place, which arrived on the 27th Inſtant, about 6 in the Evening, at Oxenzoll, with an Intent to continue their March towards Amberg. Two Hours before, Major-General Baron Schilley arrived at the ſaid Place, with two Squadrons of the Regiment Baillaire [illegible]

Dantzic

Dinner when the Enemy entered it; they were going to attack his Quarters, and had already ſeized ſome Horſes in the Stables; but having immediately aſſembled 30 Horſe, he fell upon them, diſperſed them, and took two Pair of Colours. The French Lieutenant-Colonel, who commanded them, was cut down and killed, ſeveral Dead and Priſoners they left behind, and the reſt retired to Caſtell, whither Colonel Count Odonel went Yeſterday in Purſuit of them, with 300 Dragoons. The Imperial Dragoons of the Regiment of Hohen-Zollern having marched to Neumark, the ſaid Colonel ſent a Drum to ſummon the Infantry, who offered to make Reſiſtance, unleſs they were allowed to march off; but when they ſaw the Colonel had ordered the Dragoons to diſmount, they ſurrendered Priſoners; upon which Occaſion 3 other Pair of Colours were taken.

Hague, Jan. 23, O. S. The Earl of Cheſterfield arrived here the 21ſt, and lodges at Baron Sporke's, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Hanover.

LONDON, November 27.

This Day his Majeſty opened the Seſſion of Parliament, with the following moſt gracious Speech.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

IT is always a great Satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly ſo in this Conjuncture, as the preſent Poſture of Affairs abroad requires your moſt ſerious Conſideration. The Events of the laſt Summer have been ſo various, and ſome Things have fallen out during the Courſe of it, ſo much to the Diſadvantage of the common Cauſe, the Conſequences whereof remain ſtill undecided, that great Attention muſt be given to them, and proper Meaſures taken for preventing or removeing the ill Effects of them.

" I have, in Purſuance of your repeated Advice, exerted my Endeavours for the Support of the Houſe of Auſtria, and in the Proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged. The Queen of Hungary, tho' attack'd and invaded by Powers, from whom ſhe had the leaſt Reaſon to expect ſuch a Conduct, has ſhewn the greateſt Conſtancy and Reſolution; and the King of Poland, purſuant to his Engagements with her, hath ſent a very conſiderable Force to her Aſſiſtance. The King of Sardinia, with a Magnanimity and Firmneſs ſuperior to the greateſt Difficulties, has, with the Aſſiſtance of my Fleet, reſiſted the combined Forces of France and Spain ſent againſt him; and at laſt happily defeated an Enterprize, formed for his Deſtruction, and for the Reduction of Italy, as well as moſt of the Ports in the Mediterranean, under the Power of the Houſe of Bourbon. Tho' our Succeſs has not been anſwerable to our Wiſhes, yet the vaſt Expectations and Deſigns of our Enemies, built upon new Intrigues and Alliances, and an additional Strength, have not hitherto taken Place, and will, I hope, by the Bleſſing of God, and the mutual united Vigour of Great-Britain, and her Allies, be diſappointed. In Conjunction with them, and with their effectual Aſſiſtance, and your Support, I am determined to carry on the War in ſuch a Manner, as may be moſt conducive to that important End, which is my ſole Aim, a ſafe and honourable Peace; it being my firm Reſolution never to abandon my Allies, and to procure the utmoſt Security to the Religion, Liberties, and Commerce of my Kingdoms.

" For this Purpoſe, I have always inſiſted, and am ſtill endeavouring with my Allies, particularly my good Friends the States General of the United Provinces, to fix the certain Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be furniſhed by each of the Confederates, in the Proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary War.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" I have ordered the Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year to be prepared, and laid before you, and deſire you to grant me ſuch Supplies as ſhall be requiſite for the Security and Welfare of the Nation, and for carrying on ſuch Meaſures, as it ſhall be neceſſary for Great-Britain to purſue in the preſent extraordinary Criſis. I am deeply ſenſible of, and concerned for the Burthens which lie upon my good Subjects; and you may be aſſured, that no Endeavours ſhall be wanting on my Part to eaſe them in every Inſtance, where the Conſequences of doing ſo may not endanger their own true Intereſt.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I have laid before you my Views and Intentions. Your Concurrence with me, in a ſteady Purſuit of them, will beſt manifeſt your Zeal for the common Cauſe, lay the ſureſt Foundation for the real Support of our Allies, and for the Security and Proſperity of your Country: And nothing can add ſo much to the Weight and Efficacy of your Reſolutions, as Unanimity and Diſpatch."

Both Houſes voted Addreſſes to his Majeſty, without any Oppoſition.

Nov. 28. The Houſe of Lords preſented their Addreſs to his Majeſty, as follows.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty our humble Thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

" Our Zeal for your Majeſty, the Love of our Country, and our anxious Regard for the Welfare and Liberties of Europe, have made us look, with the utmoſt Concern, on thoſe Events which have fallen out, during the laſt Summer to the Diſadvantage of the common Cauſe: And our Surprize is no leſs, when we conſider the Part which has been taken by ſome Powers, ſo contrary to their own true and eſſential Intereſt. The Neceſſity of taking proper Meaſures to prevent or remove the ill Effects of theſe Events, is apparent; and no Endeavours ſhall be wanting in us to obviate them.

" We have ſeen, with the utmoſt Satisfaction, not only your Majeſty's Magnanimity and Zeal in the Proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary War, wherein we are engaged, but alſo the Conſtancy and Firmneſs ſhewn by the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, under the greateſt Difficulties. The Diſappointment of an Enterprize, form'd for the Deſtruction of the latter, as well as for reducing Italy under the Dominion of the Houſe of Bourbon, is of great Importance to this Nation; ſince if ſuch a Deſign had ſucceeded, it muſt have been attended with fatal Conſequences to the Trade and Navigation of your Majeſty's Subjects, in the Mediterranean.

" We acknowlege, with the greateſt Thankfulneſs, your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs in declaring to your Parliament, that you are determined to carry on the War, in Conjunction with your Allies, and with their effectual Aſſiſtance, in ſuch a Manner as may be moſt conducive to a ſafe and honourable Peace. In making this deſirable End your ſole Aim, your Majeſty ſhews a juſt Senſe of true Glory, and a tender Regard not only for your own Subjects, but extended to the reſt of Europe.

" As Your Majeſty's Reſolution, never to abandon your Allies, muſt be an additional Encouragement to them, ſtrictly to perform their Engagements with your Majeſty, ſo your paternal Care to procure the utmoſt Security to the Religion, Liberties and Commerce of your Kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in the Hearts of all your faithful Subjects, the warmeſt Affection and Duty to your ſacred Perſon, and Zeal for your Defence and Support.

" It is with real Satisfaction we receive your Majeſty's Declaration, that you are actually endeavouring with your Allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, the antient and natural Friends of this Nation, to adjuſt the Proportions of Forces and Expence, to be borne by each of the Confederates

lerates in the War. Such a Concert will be the Basis of eat Utility and Advantage to the common Cause.

" We are truly sensible of your Majesty's Goodness, in lay- before us these your salutary Views and Intentions; and we with the greatest Zeal and Firmness assure your Majesty, at we are fully determined to support you in the steady Pro- cution of them, and in carrying on such Measures, as it shall necessary for Great-Britain to pursue in this critical Con- ncture.

" May the Divine Providence prosper your Majesty's Coun- ls and Arms with Success, equal to the Justice of your Cause. or our Part, we beg Leave to give your Majesty the strongest ssurances, that we have the Honour and Safety of your Ma- sty, the Security and true Interest of your Kingdoms, and e happy Issue of this just and necessary War, entirely at eart; and will at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes stand and defend your Majesty, your Royal Family, and Govern- ent, against the ambitious and destructive Designs of France, d of any other Power, that shall attempt to attack or dis- rb them."

To which Address, his Majesty was pleased to return the fol- wing most gracious Answer.

" *My Lords*,

Heartily thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Zeal which you have so seasonably expressed for my erson and Government, for carrying on this just and necessary War, and for the vigorous Support of my Allies, gives me the reatest Satisfaction: And your Unanimity in doing this, can- ot fail to add greatly to the good Effects of it, both at home nd abroad."

The Commons Address ran in the same Stile with that of the Lords, and concluded, " That his Majesty might depend on heir ready and chearful Assistance."

Jan. 15. On the 22d of December, Capt. Williamson, in the Great-Britain Privateer, took in Lat. 38, 40, a Spanish Ad- rice-Ship, bound from Havanna for Cadiz, having on board a considerable Sum of Money in Dollars, besides Cocoa, Sugar, Cedar and Mahogony, and Spanish Snuff.

Jan. 20. Yesterday strict Orders were sent from the Lords of the Admiralty, for all the Ships of War in the Kingdom to be victualled and mann'd forthwith.

The same Day their Lordships ordered all the Artificers em- ployed in building and repairing the Men of War, in the seve- ral Dock-Yards, to work double Tides, for greater Expedition.

Jan. 20. We hear, that Admiral Vernon will speedily have the Command of one of his Majesty's Fleets of very consider- able Force.

The Mercury Privateer, Capt. Payne, has taken and carried into Gibraltar, the St. John Baptista, bound from Bayonne to Cadiz, laden with Butter, Beef, and Camblets.

A French Brig. about 50 Tons, laden with Mill stones and Window-Glass, is taken by the Bell Privateer, Capt. Le Coque, of Alderney: and carried into that Island rhe 12th Instant.

Jan. 27. A Petition from several Merchants of London has been laid before the Parliament, praying that Encouragement may be given to find out a North-West Passage to the E. Indies.

The Count Villard, of 400 Tons, bound from Martinico to France, is taken by the Shoreham Privateer, Capt. Millegan, in Company with two others; and when this Account came a way, the Shoreham was in Chase of two other French Ships.

A Dutch Dogger, from Havre de Grace for Bayonne, with Bale-Goods and Copper, is taken by the Salamander Privateer, Capt. Harwood, and carried into Kingsale.

Capt. Organ Furnell, late of the Lyon Privateer, is arrived at Bristol, who left St. Malo on Tuesday last; and says, that a few Days before, their Privateers had brought in there the ——, Faulkner, and the ——, Young, both from the Medi- terranean; and a Ship called the Antigua Packet.

Jan. 31. They write from Lisbon, that the last English Fleet which sailed from thence, had on board upwards of 18000 Pipes of Port Wine. And

That the King of Portugal is surprizingly recovered.

Capt. Geary, of the Chester Man of War, chased a French Privateer of 16 Guns and 130 Men, within Reach of the Forti- fications of Ushant: Upon firing the third Broad-side of the Chester, the Privateer went down, and the whole Crew perish'd. They fought under Cover, and not one of them was seen. The Chester had her Main-mast wounded, and received several Shot in her Hull.

The Press-Warrants are ordered to be issued, for impressing able-bodied Land-men; to bear Date the 25th of April next.

Feb. 2. We hear that General Handasyde is to have the Command of 10000 English and Swiss Forces, which are to be sent to assist the King of Sardinia.

We are also assured, that Admiral Rowley has sent Word, that he is in Pursuit of the French and Spanish Fleets in the Mediterranean; and hopes to give a good Account of them.

On Monday the Company of his Majesty's Ship the Romney, received their Prize-Money for the Nostra Signiora del Rosario, a Spanish Ship taken by the said Man of War; which amount- ed to 104 *l.* each private Man. The Romney took 29 Prizes, while on her Cruize in the Mediterranean, *&c.* amounting in all to 200 *l.* each Fore-mast Man.

Feb. 5. They write from Barkway in Hertfordshire, that on Friday last, as a Labourer belonging to Mr. Ramant, was turn- ing up some Dung, he found a large Plate of Silver, about the Bigness of a Sheet Almanack; but not knowing what it was, he stuck it in the Thatch of an adjacent Out-house, where his Mas- ter found it the next Morning; and seeing it was Silver, order- ed the Man to make a further Search, in doing which he found several valuable Pieces of Plate, and amongst the rest an Image weighing about three Pounds, supposed to be Gold.

We hear a great Number of Foot are ordered to be raised, for the better Protection of the American Colonies.

It is reported, that when the last Letters came away from Madrid, the Queen of Spain was so ill, that the Extreme Unc- tion had been administred to her.

Upwards of 200 Foot Forces are ordered to be sent to Anna- polis-Royal, with all Expedition, for the better Defence of that Place.

This Morning arrived two Holland, and two Flanders Mails, by which it is said there is certain Advice, that the Queen of Hungary was happily delivered of a Prince, and that they are both in a fair Way of doing well.

Feb. 7. It was thought Yesterday, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford was much better; but last Night his Lordship relapsed, and continues dangerously ill.

Plymouth, Jan. 16. A Ship of about 200 Tons, supposed to be Dutch, was lately lost at Foy, and all the Crew drowned. And we hear from Whitesand Bay that the Maryland Merchant was got off; but before she could be brought into Port, a Gale of Wind arose and dash'd her to Pieces.

Kirby-Lansdown, in Westmoreland, Jan. 24. The Snow in this Part of the Country has been so deep, that some Hundreds of Sheep and other Cattle have been lost; and People have been hindered from coming to Market for two Weeks past. A Clo- thier of this Town was lost in the Snow, last Friday: But with- in these two Days the Snow is in a great Measure melted, and the Roads are become passable.

Portsmouth, Feb. 4. Yesterday a 20 Gun Ship and a Sloop, with several Engineers on board, sailed for the Caskets, to search for, and try the Possibility of weighing up the Victory.

DUBLIN,

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.

Early last Thurſday Morning we had a moſt violent Storm of Wind, with the deepeſt Snow that has been known here: At 11 o'Clock the ſame Day, came on a ſudden Thaw, accompanied with a heavy Rain: by which moſt of the Cellars, *&c.* in this City, were filled with Water, and incredible Damage done.

Between 1 and 2 o' Clock Yeſterday Morning, a moſt dreadful Storm began again at W. S. W. which hath done incredible Harm, by driving Ships and Lighters from their Anchors to Sea, carrying away ſeveral Houſes and Mills, drowning Cattle, ſwelling of Rivers beyond their Banks, and thereby overflowing great Tracts of Land.

NEWPORT, on Rhode-Iſland. April 13.

On Sunday laſt, our Colony Sloop Tartar ſail'd to New-London, according to Appointment, to join the Connecticut Sloop, and convoy the Regiment raiſed by that Government for the preſent Expedition. Three Companies were voted to be raiſed by this little Colony; but great Numbers of People being already abroad in the Service, it is ſimply impoſſible to compleat the Levies ſo ſuddenly, as where great Numbers of People were flung out of Employment by the War. Two large Privateers, a Ship of 20 Guns, and a Snow of 16, belonging to this Port, have been in the Service of the Expedition ſome Time, cruizing off Lewiſburg, and the laſt is partly paid by the Merchants of this Town; 100 generouſly ſubſcribed from 50 *l.* to 500 *l.* a Man, on that Occaſion.

BOSTON. April 15.

From Marblehead we have Advice, that a Fiſhing Schooner belonging to that Place, ſpoke with Commodore Warren, in his Majeſty's Ship the Superbe of 60 Guns, the Mermaid and Launceſton of 40 Guns being in Company, on the 9th Inſtant. That being informed by the Fiſhermen, that our Land and Sea-Forces were departed for Cape Breton, he took the Skipper, one Chapman, and another good Man, out of the Fiſhing-Veſſel as Pilots, and ordered the Schooner to lay by, that he might ſend Advices to the Governor here; but the Night proving foggy, they loſt Sight; whereupon the Schooner returned the next Day to bring this Advice: So that we may conclude, the Commodore, with the other Ships, is gone to Cape Breton, which will doubtleſs add to the Spirits of our Forces, and render the Reduction of that Place more eaſy.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.

The General Aſſembly of this Province ſtands prorogued to Tueſday, the 4th Day of June next.

It is reported, that the King of Pruſſia is dead, being killed by a Party of his own Guards; but the Authority of the Relation ſeems as yet too ſlender to be depended on.

A Gentleman, who arrived here laſt Week from New York, informs us, that a Veſſel there from Liſbon had brought an Account of the Death of the Earl of Orford.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Madeira to his Friend here, we are informed, that ſince the Commencement of the War with France, that Nation has loſt 4,500,000 *l.* Sterling; when at the ſame Time 'tis demonſtrable, that all our Loſſes put together do not amount to 960,000 *l.* And the ſame Perſon adds, that the French have 95 Sail of Shipping miſſing, out of the Port of Nantz only.

On Friday laſt, at our Provincial Court, one James Barrett received Sentence of Death, for the Murder of John Cain, in Baltimore County, laſt Fall, which was committed in the following Manner. Cain, Barrett, and another Man (3 Convicts having been jointly concerned in diverſe petty Thefts, Cain was employed by the other two to ſell a Quantity of Wool, which he did for Eighteen Pence; but inſtead of allowing his Companions their Share of the Money, kept it all himſelf. After ſeveral Demands made, and the Deceaſed's Non-compliance, Barrett and the other Fellow agreed to caſt Lots which of them ſhould kill him: The Lot fell upon Barrett; and the next Interview he had with Cain, he again demanded what was due to him and his Comrade; but the other ſtill refuſing, Barrett cried *Then d——n you take that*, and at the ſame Inſtant ſtabb'd Cain with a long Knife, 6 Inches into the Body; of which Wound he languiſhed about 9 Weeks, and then died. Barret appeared at his Trial, without the leaſt Concern or Remorſe.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SOLD,

AT the Subſcriber's Shop, in *Annapolis*, JESUITS BARK, at Twelve Shillings Currency the Pound: Where ſundry other Medicines may be had, at reaſonable Prices.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

AT *Kent* County School, in *Cheſter* Town, *Maryland*, young Gentlemen are boarded, and taught the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues, Writing, Arithmetic, Merchants Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, the uſe of the Globes, by the largeſt and moſt accurate Pair in *America*: Alſo any other Parts of the Mathematics, by CHARLES PEALE.

N. B. Young Gentlemen may be inſtructed in Fencing and Dancing by very good Maſters.

STRAYED, or Stolen, laſt Week, from Dr. *Andrew Scott's* Plantation in *Prince-George's* County, Two Horſes.

One of them is a large black Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, and a ſnip on his Lip, Branded on his near Buttock with the Letters CE join'd together.

The other, a middle ſiz'd trotting ſorrel Horſe, branded with I H on his near Shoulder, and N on the near Buttock, has a long bobb'd Tail, and a Star in his Forehead.

Whoever brings both or either of the ſaid Horſes, to the ſaid Plantation, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings for each, paid by

Apr. 26, 1745. ANDREW SCOTT.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by the Printer hereof; [Price 3 *s.*]

A PROTEST againſt POPERY, ſhewing 1. The Purity of the Church of *England*. 2. The Errors of the Church of *Rome*. And 3. The Invalidity of the moſt plauſible Objections, Proofs, and Arguments of the Roman Catholics: Humbly addreſſed to the Inhabitants of *Maryland*. By HUGH JONES, Maſter of Arts, of the Univerſity of *Oxford*. Coloſ. ii. 8. *Beware leſt any Man ſpoil you through Philoſophy and vain Deceit, after the Tradition of Men, after the Rudiments of the World, and not after Chriſt.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his PRINTING-OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*, where Advertiſements are taken in, and any Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper.